

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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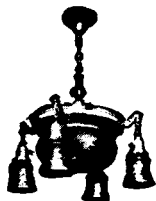
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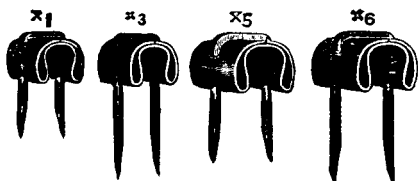
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Contents

| | Page |
|--------------------------------|------|
| The Railroad Strike | 467 |
| Notices | 470 |
| Editorial | 471 |
| In Memoriam | 476 |
| Correspondence | 478 |
| Miscellaneous | 490 |
| Local Union Receipts | 493 |

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No. 9

THE RAILROAD STRIKE

By E. J. EVANS

ON July 1st occurred the most remarkable demonstration of organized co-operative action ever witnessed in this country; to wit, the suspension of work by the federated shops crafts on all of the carriers of the United States. The suspension was executed promptly on that date, at ten a. m., without confusion and without one case of violence being reported.

When it is understood that this action involved over 400,000 employees on all of the railroads in this country, with all of the possible complications that might be injected into the situation, locally as well as nationally, it can be readily recognized that this unanimity of action could only be the result of intensive and constructive planning on the part of the membership of the international unions engaged in the dispute.

This movement was carried out in accordance with the laws of the following organizations:

- International Association of Machinists,
- International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America,
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers,
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance,
- Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America,
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

All the above organizations are affiliated with the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; thus again proving to the doubters that prompt and efficient action can be secured by real federation of individual crafts, and further, that the principles upon which the Railway Employees Department is founded are sound and can be successfully applied to all matters that affect the interests of the separate crafts.

In this day and age of I W W-ism, dual union-ism, amalgamaters, and other isms, it is propitious to have this concrete example before us, thus exploding the claims of "Ismites."

The suspension of work by the federated shop employees of the railroads is the result

of an accumulation of grievous decisions rendered by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, combined with the arbitrary tactics of the Railway Executives' Association, led by "Brigadier Jingle" Atterbury, that has deprived the employees in the railroad industry of rights and privileges which they have enjoyed for many years, and which were only secured by the expenditure of a vast amount of time and money. The employees believed they had earned these rights and privileges, as they had bought and paid for them by a life-time of toil, so that when the time came that they had them taken away, without any right or reason—merely by the stroke of a pen, wielded by men who have no understanding or conception of the many factors involved—patience ceased to be a virtue, and they adopted the only remaining effective means of protest they possessed.

They resolved to perform no more work until the conditions they complained of were redressed, and until they were assured that the scales of justice would be equitably balanced between them and their employers, instead of as so often, overbalanced against them; SO THEY STRUCK, and they are going to continue their strike (400,000 strong and gaining every day) until they are assured that their grievances will be properly adjusted.

It is only fair to remember that the federated shop crafts employees have never violated any decision of the Railroad Labor Board; have complied strictly with the Transportation Act as they understood it, which the records will prove; while on the other hand, ninety-two railroads have openly flouted and violated both the decisions of the Labor Board and the law itself in over one hundred instances, and have never been taken to task for their open contempt of the decisions of the Labor Board and the law. It makes a lot of difference who flouts the law.

It is of value, in order that a clear understanding may be had of the grave reasons that impelled such an immense army of employees to go on strike, with its attendant sacrifices, to set out briefly the issues involved:

The Adjusting of Grievances

Whenever a dispute arose on the part of the employees, the General Chairman found, in most instances, that upon taking the grievance up with the officials, there was no disposition shown to adjust same, not even the most trivial cases; and from the similarity of conduct on the part of the officials on most of the railroads, it was apparent that they were proceeding in accordance with a well-defined program, evidently sponsored by the Railway Executives' Association. No headway could be made; the disposition being quite general to pass the buck, as it were, to the Labor Board, and there these grievances laid for many months—some of them for over a year. In one particular instance, where the interests of hundreds of employees were at stake, through the Erie Railroad arbitrarily reducing wages, discharging men, and violating the decisions of the Board and the law, it was over fourteen months before the Labor Board made its ruling, and this ruling has not been put into effect by the Erie Railroad up to the present time, and these hundreds of men are still out of employment; being kept so by the utter disregard of the statute law and human rights by the Erie Railroad Company.

Is it any wonder that the contemptuous attitude of such inhuman employers makes men see red? The only wonder is that they did not strike before, and the real reason that they did not is because they were willing to trust their organizations to see that they secured adequate justice; and now that they have, in an impressive manner, voiced their protest, it would be a betrayal of trust if they did not insist that before any settlement is reached, justice be done these and others who have sacrificed so much.

Rules

In any great enterprise employing a large number of employees, it is necessary, for the efficient handling of business, that certain lines of conduct be followed, in order that the maximum of efficiency may be secured. This has resulted in certain orders being given by the proper executives that under certain well-defined circumstances, certain instructions should be followed. These orders in time became standard, and the employees affected were governed by them; so, in the railroad industry, as in others, certain human standards had been set up that time and experience had proven were equitable. These orders or instructions have become the rules which the employees are expected to comply with in rendering service to the carriers.

All of these rules had been agreed to by most of the carriers and their employees as being fair to both sides; therefore, when they are not lived up to by either side, the offended party is in all equity entitled to redress.

A group of carriers, led by a "Soldier," conceived the brilliant idea that these employees had too many rights—that it was

not a good thing for the common people to have so many rights and privileges, fearing their employees, having had a taste of a few real American rights and privileges, would take a liking to them and demand more in the future; so, this shallow minded group developed a program to deprive the railroad employees of many of the established rules, confident that the Labor Board would carry out their scheme. They prepared their case and appeared before the Board, and attacked all but one of the 186 rules, as being wrong in principle; uneconomical in operation; unfair to the employer, etc.; when the fact was that the vast majority of these rules had been voluntarily agreed to by the majority of the carriers and their employees, and had been in effect on many railroads even before any organization of employees on those railroads existed; particularly in relation to the overtime rules—the ones that are now in dispute.

There is no decently managed industry that does not recognize the principle that unusual service should be extra-compensated for. To require an employee to work 365 days out of a year, thus depriving him of much needed rest and relaxation, as well as depriving his family of the benefit of his presence, surely entitles such employee to some added reward for the sacrifice made when that sacrifice implies the rendering of more service, not only to the employer but in this particular instance to the public at large.

When these questions were presented to the Labor Board, they, by the authority vested in them, ruled that these employees were not entitled to any added compensation for extra hours of labor.

It is not hard to realize what a blow this was to the thousands of men who had enjoyed this condition for, in many instances, thirty to forty years, and immediately a mighty protest went up throughout the length and breadth of the country. Nowhere was there one employee even who voiced approval of this decision, and it was only by the most strenuous effort that it was possible at that time to secure the consent of the employees to await the rendering of the full decision before taking any action.

Immediately upon the rendering by the Labor Board of their final decision on the question of rules, the employees decided practically unanimously to voice their protest and disapproval in every way possible, and that protest has now been put into action by the suspension of work.

Wages

Another grave question that enters into the controversy is wages. So much has been said relating to this particular matter that it does not seem possible to set before our readers anything new.

One fact stands out prominently above all others, and that is that at no time have the wages of the shop employees of the carriers

ever been adequate; neither have they at any time been comparable with the wages paid in other industries for like services performed.

When this question was presented before the Labor Board, it was proven beyond the question of a doubt, by the highest authorities in our land, as well as in foreign lands, that the wages the employees were then receiving were not sufficient to maintain in decency and comfort, in accordance with proper human standards, the families of these employees.

Irrespective of the proof submitted, and the showing made by the representatives of the employees, apparently very little consideration was given to their presentation, and shortly afterwards the Board rendered its most unjust findings, reducing the wages of all, and for thousands of employees, to the beggarly wage of twenty-five cents per hour. It is inconceivable that any group of, supposed to be, intelligent men could render a decision that would impose upon employees of any industry such a niggardly rate of wage—a wage which all authorities agree is below any decent standard.

Upon this low basis the wages of mechanics were reduced seven to nine cents per hour, and it is easily understandable that the breaking point had been reached, and that the employees of the carriers felt that as long as they were to be starved into submission, they might just as well starve loafing as to starve working.

Immediately upon the rendering of these decisions, the various organizations whose membership were affected, held meetings with their properly accredited committees, and it was agreed to lay the entire situation before their respective membership, for them to take such action as they saw fit; the executives agreeing in advance to comply with the instructions of their membership, irrespective of what such instructions might be. No recommendations whatever were made to the membership. They were left free to act in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, and use their own reasoning power, and their decision is now well known.

These men have now been on strike for four weeks, and they are as firm and unyielding today in their demand that justice be secured for them, before returning to work, as they were at the commencement of the controversy.

The carriers have tried by every possible means at their command to break down the morale of these men, but it has not been possible for them to do so. The men are thoroughly familiar with the issues involved, and it is apparent that unless they are assured that adequate justice will be rendered them, they will continue their present course.

Many other matters have been injected into this question that have made it more difficult for the average person, unacquainted with the underlying causes, to understand the position of the workers on all of the issues involved.

The Labor Board has, without reason or right, seen fit to "outlaw" the organizations involved in this controversy. This action on the part of the Board was entirely uncalled for and unjustified. These organizations have done nothing to merit such action by the Labor Board, and the only reason that we can see that impelled the Board to take this action was a desire to make it harder for the employees and the employers to ever settle their difficulties. It is also significant that the Board did not outlaw the ninety-two carriers who openly flouted the Board's decisions.

Many conferences have been held looking toward a fair and honorable settlement. However, each time it looked as though there was a possibility of composing differences, there loomed up this uncalled-for action of the Board to prevent the consummation of an adjustment.

This biased resolution of the Labor Board will, without question, impair its usefulness, destroy the confidence of the employees and cause general public distrust.

We have no fear of the ultimate outcome of this controversy. The men are standing loyal; determined to go the limit in order to insure permanent peace and justice in the future; and it is only those who hold out who will command respect and consideration in the future.

The questions involved are ones that affect the entire labor movement of this country. The men have been assured from President Gompers down to the individual members of all the labor organizations, that the American Labor movement is behind them to a man.

Negotiations for a settlement are now in progress, and will be concluded within a few days, and if no settlement is reached, then the plans already formulated will be put into effect, in order to insure victory.

The Brotherhood has thrown every resource it possesses into this struggle in support of its members and it will continue that support to the end. The railroad members have ungrudgingly contributed during the past to the support of the members involved in trouble in other industries and they can confidentially depend upon receiving the fullest measure of support from all members of the organization.

A kerosene carburetor, which has been invented by a Danish bicycle maker, is used both on motor cars and airplanes. Less fuel is needed and there is no carbonization.

The gypsies of Hungary, who have furnished Hungary its music and ballads for centuries, have organized to drive out the Negro jazz band artists of Budapest and other cities. They have issued a manifesto condemning the jazz music and the municipal councils of seven Hungarian towns have decreed that jazz must go.



NOTICES



If this comes to the attention of Red Dearing, Jim Stovall or G. E. O'Brien or those knowing their whereabouts, it will be appreciated if they will communicate with Albert Scates, 520 Bard St., Port Huron, Mich.

If this comes to the attention of Louis Fisher, formerly a resident of Lahaska, Bucks County, Pa., or any one knowing his whereabouts, will confer a favor by communicating with Mrs. Jane Fisher—subject's mother—who has not heard from him for over 16 years. At one time Fisher was a foreman on Telephone work in the South, but no knowledge of his whereabouts has been in possession of the I. O. for several years.

This will advise all members that R. F. Coleman, Card No. 416007, and C. A. Heal, Card No. 415974, who responded to the general strike call on the railroad have deserted the ranks of the strikers and have been disciplined by the local union.

R. J. LINDSAY,
Secretary, L. U. No. 779.

Chicago, Ill.

For the information of the friends and acquaintances of James E. Gardner, this is to advise that on or about the middle of June he received a bad burn on his hand which resulted in the amputation of one finger. At the time the accident occurred he was working for the Albia Light Co.

L. C. STILES,
Fin. Sec'y., L. U. No. 173.

Ottumwa, Ia.

Whereas Local No. 1031, in regular session assembled, did appoint a Trial Board to hear and judge a complaint against Hartwell K. Merrill, of violating Article 26, section 5, of the Constitution of the I. B. E. W.; and whereas,

Said Board did notify the accused member to appear to answer the charges, he failing to appear; therefore,

The Board, after due consideration of all evidence submitted, hereby sustains the complaint and recommends that the adjudged member be assessed the sum of \$200, and a copy of this report be sent to the I. O. for publication.

July 20, 1922.

HENRY H. MORSE,
Chairman
A. A. ALLEN,
ALFRED GAGNE,
WM. P. DONOVAN,
RALPH H. MORSE.

On account of the serious industrial situation existing in Dallas, we request all electrical workers to remain away until further notice.

W. L. KELSEY,
Secretary, L. U. No. 59.

Dallas, Texas.

For violation of obligation and working unfair to his associates we herewith advise all members that an assessment of \$250 has been levied against John W. Jones. He also has been suspended from the organization.

G. O. FAIRFIELD,
F. S., L. U. No. 388.

Palestine, Texas.

For the information of the members we herewith advise that the following individuals have been suspended for failure to pay their contribution to the strike fund levied by Local Union No. 30 and are indebted to the local union for the amount opposite their respective names:

| Card No. | Name | Amount |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| 350959 | Dave Young----- | \$44.50 |
| 351031 | Floyd Anderson----- | 38.50 |
| 350975 | A. A. Harris----- | 65.00 |
| 350994 | G. L. Warnaca----- | 18.75 |
| 350999 | R. G. McGuire----- | 28.25 |
| 350991 | O. B. Douglas----- | 35.45 |
| 350945 | B. A. Phillips----- | 32.00 |
| 136088 | Ed. Saner----- | 52.50 |
| 351000 | G. L. Brotherson----- | 21.25 |
| 136018 | J. V. Brotherson----- | 54.00 |
| 362919 | A. C. Brady----- | 37.00 |
| 350939 | H. D. Robinson----- | 31.50 |
| 136077 | H. H. Adams----- | 43.40 |
| 136033 | A. Van Sise----- | 49.70 |
| 351023 | Leo Cull----- | 19.20 |
| 136122 | Leonard Cull----- | 42.60 |
| 351013 | R. L. Sterritt----- | 64.00 |
| 350985 | A. L. Stanford----- | 28.00 |
| 351007 | W. W. Shehan----- | 45.20 |
| 351005 | C. A. Granett----- | 56.00 |
| 126660 | Phil. Lang----- | 44.80 |
| 351024 | Geo. Kuntz----- | 27.00 |
| 351026 | Ed Ninetimp----- | 27.00 |
| 350924 | H. Carpenter----- | 51.20 |
| 372721 | C. Brooks----- | 24.20 |
| 351030 | M. Burton----- | 42.65 |
| 350944 | Frank Marsters----- | 51.20 |
| 350901 | Ed McConnell----- | 44.80 |

J. W. PUSEY,
Secretary, L. U. No. 30.

Erie, Pa.

This is to advise that L. J. Burch, Card No. 92577, has been fined \$200 and expelled from this local union, in accordance with Article XXXII, Section 2, of the Constitution.

A. D. DENNEY,
Rec. Sec'y, L. U. No. 345.

Mobile, Ala.

The following members, H. J. Hendrick, card No. 381425; A. L. Renner, card No. 540929, and W. L. Steward, card No. 540923, disregarded their obligation and failed to respond to the strike call.

THOMAS J. CASPER,
Fin. Sec'y., L. U. No. 829.

San Bernardino, Calif.

This is to advise all members that C. N. Davis, card No. 494317, has been disciplined for violating Section 1 of Article XIX, Sections 7 and 13 of Article IV, and Section 3, Article XXII.

O. A. McDANIEL,
Secretary, L. U. No. 681.

Wichita Falls, Texas.

In the July issue of the Journal under the caption "Statement," which was signed by Jesse Fuller and B. L. Reid, the name "Ed" McIntyre appeared through typographical error. The same should have read "A. L. McIntyre."

Before admitting Garrett F. Savidge into the I. B. E. W. again you will do the Brotherhood a good turn by getting in touch with the R. S. or F. S. of Local No. 62.

W. J. FITCH,
Youngstown, O. 133 Benita Ave.



EDITORIAL



The Producers of Violence

If all history, all our experiences, prove anything, it is that armed guards, private police, "detectives" and spies are the positive instigators of violence—certain violence. They are the real heart of our labor riots—at the very bottom of much of our trouble—and the very inspiration of so many of our horrors. While pretenders against violence, they always foment it—invariably inciting and encouraging the very evil against which they are supposed to guard.

The bloody, ghastly affair at Herrin, the recent outrages and horrors in West Virginia, and the minor outbreaks occurring in the railroad and mine strikes, are but more contributions to the industrial history in America in which the armed guard, the detective, the spy, the thug, the gunman and private police have played their roles—provoked violence, caused blood shed and proved the real murderers.

And these are no new charges, in support of which endless facts could be marshalled. Long before Pinkerton provided the armed guards for the battle of Homestead Mills in 1902, organized labor made and proved the same charges. Others—responsible and authoritative persons, government investigators, and investigating commissions—proved them in the railway strike in the 80's; the Bituminous Coal Strike of 1900 and 1903; the strike at McKees Rocks in 1909; the Bethlehem Strike of 1910; the various strikes in the textile mills; the numerous strikes in the mining camps of Idaho, Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Alabama, and other states; and the same charges were proven in the steel strike of 1919 and in almost all street car, railroad and other strikes of any consequence.

Like in all previous strikes, and as was to be expected, the daily press has also played its part—for which it is paid well—and circulated stories born of biased and inflamed minds and designed to rouse the anger of the nation against union workmen and provide an excuse for the use of armed guards and private police. Every fist fight; every brick thrown and every shot fired, has been—is still being—laid at the door of some union man. In most every instance, as in the past, Colonel This or General That—Cut-throat This or Thug That—Ex-Convict This or Jail Bird That—has been paraded forth to say that union workmen started the trouble.

Screamer lines shout to the heavens, and "impartial, public spirited" officials prate about "Law and order" and bringing the violators to justice; but there is painful silence about the causes of the trouble—about the real criminals at the bottom of it all—the armed guard, the detective, the spy, the gunman, the private police, and the strike breaking Agencies who recruit them from the hell holes of the cities, and those who pay them.

When dealing with this subject we cannot drive from our minds the horrors that occurred when the agents of Baldwin Felts ran the armored train through West Virginia belching forth a rain of fire and lead into the bodies of helpless men, women and children. Nor can we forget when the death dealing, machine gun mounted automobiles were racing through the mining camps of Colorado throwing balls of fire into the tents which sheltered women and innocent babies.

An eye witness to the Ludlow massacre described it as follows:

"In one black day the Ludlow Tent Colony, sheltering 1,400 human beings, was wiped out of existence. Until dark the machine guns 'fanned' the doomed camp. Either from torch or bullet the flimsy canvas coverings burst into blaze, forcing mothers and little ones to choose between death by shot and death by flame. A boy sprang into the open to save his sister. His head was plown off. Frenzied women, clasping babies, ran for cover like hunted rabbits, calling upon older children who were too paralyzed with fear to follow; others huddled like rats in the safety pits, were buried alive."

But following these tragedies, and many others which we could mention, the press and the "impartial, public spirited" gentlemen did not cry for vengeance; they did not relate the horrible details and proceed to turn the Nation's attention to the actual causes of the trouble, to the willful criminals, and to those who hired them.

We believe in punishing any and every one who causes violence, and any and every one who is guilty of murder, to the full extent of the law. And we would suggest that we start off with Ludlow, with West Virginia, then with Hastings, N. Y., and then with a long list of the other crimes—too numerous to mention—that have been willfully committed against the working people and their families.

It is unnecessary for us to repeat that we do not condone violence in the mine, railroad, or any other dispute; and that we bitterly condemn murder. We do not purpose to attempt to justify either. We shall leave that to those who employ the guards, the detectives, the spies, and private police, and who are thus directly responsible for fanning the flames of distrust, suspicion and hate and breeding murder. What we wish to do is to simply repeat, and drive home the fact, that violence, blood-shed and murder can be prevented only by removing their causes; and that those who want peace in industry will never get it until they have gotten rid of the armed guard, detective, spy, and private police.

Nothing better could be calculated to drive men to unreason than this system which in Russia produced assassination and revolution. America is the only civilized country in the world where the disgraceful practice is tolerated, and it must go if we are to ever avoid the conflicts, the losses and the horrors of the past.

Why Not Rational Relationship?

The greatest industrial conflict ever waged in the history of the nation is now being fought out along lines of "survival of the fittest." On one side, the miners, railroad workers, and textile employees; on the other, a great capitalistic combination with headquarters in Wall Street, which controls all three industries and many others.

About all the workers have to support them in the struggle is the meager funds of their organization, the little savings they may have accumulated, the consciousness that they are fighting not for profit but for an existence wage, and a more or less indifferent public opinion.

Marshaled against them are the combinations of wealth, a hostile public press, the courts, the military, and practically all of officialdom. The President of the country has invited (?) the mine owners to resume operation and requested the Governors of the coal-producing States to furnish military protection to mine owners and strike-breakers. The press tells us of the elaborate plans developed by the War Department to mobilize the army. The courts are contributing their share of endeavor that the workers may be subdued and capital retain its throne; and so, our much-boasted civilization proceeds onward.

The situation briefly stated is simply a continuation of the age-old struggle of the mass of people for bread and decent living conditions—a struggle that will go on and on until a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth is established. It would seem that the very hunger for gold would influence the great industrial masters to the establishment of a rational policy of industrial relationship. Unfortunately, employer and employee regard each other as common enemies; and in place of cooperating for the purpose of rendering service to society, a "dog-eat-dog" policy is followed and industrial chaos is the result. Eventually education will work a change and the two vital elements in industry will understand the benefits of common sense, cooperation and harmony.

In the electrical construction industry a start toward sanity has been made through the formation of the National Council on Industrial Relations. The Council, while only two years old, has already more than justified its existence and demonstrated its worth. Yet there are still many who question the motives of those responsible for establishing the Council, and as is usually true in such cases, they are the very ones the Council desires to serve.

Sooner or later the sunlight of progress will lift the mist of age-old distrust that exists between employer and employee and the wealth that is now dissipated in senseless conflict will be used for the benefit of mankind.

A Postponed "Revolution"—

A Change in Name

Those who pose as being superior in intelligence—who brand everyone as being reactionary who fails to accept their theories—have often found it necessary to defer saving the labor movement, and the working class, and to postpone their "revolution" from time to time. Probably the most prominent among these today is Mr. Wm. Z. Foster, who recently launched the organization at Chicago which he named the Trade Union Educational League, and about which we wrote briefly in these columns in June.

Mr. Foster first thought, and preached, that the revolution could be brought on and the workers emancipated through the I. W. W.—after destroying the trade unions—so he became a leader in that organization and visited Europe as its official representative. But after visiting France Mr. Foster decided to go the Wobblies one better, so he deserted the I. W. W. and their "revolution" and became a Syndicalist; and following his return to America he organized and became secretary of the "Syndicalist League of North America," a rival of the I. W. W. Mr. Foster then insisted—as he does now, and we quote his own words—that he and the other members of his organization were the "natural educators, leaders, and emancipators of the working class," and that they would "shortly capture the labor movement and then bring on the Revolution."

The "Revolutionists" at Work

Seated in his editorial sanctum a few years ago—in 1912—his brow corrugated in thought and the magic "crystal ball" glued to his orb of vision, Mr. Foster wrote a pamphlet which he titled "Syndicalism," and in which he pictured to an ignorant world how he and his brother syndicalists were then going to take control of the labor movement, bring on their "revolution" and free the workers. After painting a beautiful picture of just what would take place following the "revolution" and how he would divide the social product, Foster, the

modern prophet—ambitious to outrival the Hebrew prophets—then unfolds to us in graphic but blood-curdling language a few things about himself and his associates—how they function, and how they were then going to bring on their “revolution.” He says:

“The labor movement, owing to its peculiar nature, is especially fertile in and responsive to the efforts of militant minorities of various sorts, such as Syndicalists, Anarchists, Socialists, etc., who are each striving to control it for their own ends. The most potent of all the militant minorities in the labor movement are the Syndicalists, whose vigorous philosophy, ethics and tactics—which are those par excellence of the labor movement—coupled with their unflagging energy and courage, born of the revolution, make them invincible in the struggle between the various militant minorities for the control of the labor movement. They are the natural leaders and maintain their leadership through their superior intellect, energy, courage, cunning, organizing ability, oratorical power, etc.

“By importing, ready made, the Syndicalist philosophy, tactics, ethics, etc., so laboriously developed in France they are skipping several rungs in the evolutionary ladder. Industrial unionists are in the impossibilist stage of development. Syndicalists, on the contrary, are strictly possibilists. The Syndicalist movement is radically opposed to democracy and the state. It rejects entirely and bitterly opposes the working class political movement.

“The Syndicalist is a radical anti-patriot. His lawless course often lands him in jail, but he is so fired by revolutionary enthusiasm that jails, or even death, have no terrors for him. He glories in martyrdom, consoling himself with the knowledge that he is a terror to his enemies. He proposes to bring about the revolution by the general strike. Only a small part of the workers will be organized; this organized fraction, under some stimulus, will provoke a great strike; the strike will spread; society will be paralyzed, and the revolutionary workers, perceiving their power, will proceed to put an end to capitalism.”

After explaining in no uncertain terms that he and his associates are opposed to the unions paying any strike, sick or death benefits to their members, Mr. Foster then proceeds to tell us more about how he and the other “natural leaders” operate with the aid of their own publication; he also tells the “sluggish, ignorant masses”—and this was ten years ago—that if they and their labor movement were to be saved they must adopt his imported, ready-made program. Read with us on pages 36, 44, 46 and 47:

“Through the columns of this paper, which is the nucleus of their organization, they at once propagate revolutionary ideas, standardize their policies, instigate strike movements, and organize their attacks on the conservative forces in the unions. A fighting machine is thus built up which enables the Syndicalists to act as a unit and to thoroughly exploit their combined power.

“If this course (the then supposed retreat of the unions) is to be arrested and the workers started upon the road to emancipation, the American labor movement must be revolutionized. It must be placed upon a Syndicalist basis. The Syndicalist League of North America is demonstrating that the American labor movement is ripe for a revolution. It is simply an educational league with the task of educating the labor movement to Syndicalism. It presents a practical program. All working men interested in this movement can secure full information regarding the S. L. of N. A. by communicating with W. Z. Foster, Secretary, 1000 South Paulina St., Chicago.”

Emulating Every informed person in labor circles knows that this
Dr. Jekyll- misnamed “Educational and Revolutionary” movement
Mr. Hyde of Mr. Foster’s, which was started a few years ago
amid a shower of skyrockets, quickly passed into the
limbo of dead experiments and landed in the morgue.

And now when the labor movement is engaged in a desperate struggle—when it is being put to a test such as no other movement of humans was ever put to—when the workers are still bruised from the effects of the tide of destruction let loose against them, and while they are still weak from their enemies’ campaign of starvation—and before they have had a chance to fully recover, Foster uses the pul-

motor, resuscitates the old horse, changes its name slightly and trots it forth to the accompaniment of a brass band as a "new" savior that will "revolutionize" the labor movement, "save it from destruction," and "bring about the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' republic."

There are new names for things, but few things really new. Any one who will take the least amount of time to investigate will find that all Foster has done in resurrecting his old Syndicalist League is substitute the words "Trade Union Educational" for the word "Syndicalist." He has abandoned the use of the word "Syndicalist" altogether, and instead of now applying that term to himself and associates, Foster now prefers, for perfectly good reasons, to monopolize the use of the terms "militants," "radicals" and "revolutionaries."

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEW OF A SCAB

At the three Masses in St. Mary's Church, Bay City, Mich., on a recent Sunday, Rev. Father Delanty, the pastor, made brief remarks in regard to the strike, substantially as follows: "The duty of the Catholic priest," he said, was to instruct his people not only in the Catholic faith but also in Christian morality.

The Catholic Church, he said, teaches always and everywhere, in season and out of season, that a dishonorable act is always to be condemned and never to be approved of. But to take the place of men striking for bread is a dishonorable act. It is against reason and religion and hence no Catholic should ever be tempted to do such a detestable thing. "I say no Catholic," went on Father Delanty, "because I am now speaking only to Catholics, but no Protestant or Jew or any one else who wants to be an upright man, will ever, in the face of his fellows, degrade his honor thus, for the same reasons which forbid the Catholic apply to all. There are four sins which cry to heaven for vengeance:

1. Wilful murder. The blood of the victim deliberately struck down cries to heaven for vengeance.
2. The Sins of Sodom. Bad sins or impurity against the Sixth Commandment.
3. Oppression of the Poor and
4. Defrauding Laborers of their wages.

This is the teaching of the Catholic Church. Oppression of the poor, then, is linked together with the worst of crimes and "cries to heaven for vengeance."

"Be not a partner in any way," said the Reverend Pastor, "in this oppression, for it seems, indeed, that the day is at hand when a living wage is denied at least to some. I may say also," continued Father Delanty, "that the Church in no way prohibits labor unions, such as we know them, whose aims and methods are good. In fact, it is about the only way men have to protect their rights."

But, say the "kings of industry," we believe in unions also but not in the union "boss." We believe in running our own business to suit ourselves, but we don't want a "walking delegate" to tell us how

we should conduct our business affairs with our men. We believe in "individual shop unions."

"It puts me in mind," Father Delanty said, "of the story told in ancient history of the king who sent his son, the crown prince, to the tyrant of Syracuse to learn how to govern like the tyrant did, for he had the reputation of being able to keep his subjects in abject submission.

"Come with me," said the tyrant to the prince, and he took him into a large field of wheat. Whenever the tyrant saw an ear of wheat growing a little above the rest he took his staff and clipped it off. Several ears were clipped off during the journey but not a word was spoken. The young prince had learned his lesson.

"So, no doubt, it would be with only a local union. As soon as a brave and honest man would ask for a living wage, that is, more bread for his children in his own name and the names of his fellow laborers, the tyrant of Syracuse or some other tyrant would be on hand to clip his head off by a discharge.

"Very wisely, then, the members of the labor unions have elected men and pay their salary and expenses to look after their interests and when the poor have a complaint to make that their children are underfed on account of the breadwinner not receiving a living wage or that working conditions are not satisfactory, then the representative of labor comes to examine the cases. Only the tyrant of Syracuse could object to such a method.

"And then to conclude," the Rev. Father said, "I only wish there were more McSwineys in the ranks of labor. For in labor strikes as well as liberty strikes there must be honor and sacrifice. But dishonor falls on the heads of those who take a striker's place. The newspapers call them by the euphonious name of strikebreakers, but we all know their proper name is scab. And just as Almighty God put a brand on Cain, so society puts a brand on those abettors of oppression. They can never wipe it out. Even those who employ them despise them."



IN MEMORIAM



Brother Stack, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the death of Brother Stack, recently employed by the City of Chicago, although untimely, is deeply regretted by his many friends and fellow workmen and members of Local Union No. 9. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9 recognize in him one of those noble persons whose life and virtues exemplify what is most to be admired in men, and express their great sorrow at his death; be it further

Resolved, That the members of No. 9 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the members of the family of Brother Stack in their bereavement and express their respect for them and their earnest desire for their future welfare; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

CHAS. J. CONLEY,
JNO. A. FLANNAGAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Brother Mangan, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call home to Him Brother Mangan and thereby closing the career of one of Chicago's useful servants and causing a vacancy in the Englewood fire alarm office, where Brother Mangan has served the City of Chicago for a great number of years, where his many friends and acquaintances learned to admire his pleasant ways and broad mind, and

Whereas Local No. 9 has lost a true and loyal member whose presence we shall miss for a long time, that we bow our heads in humble submission to Almighty God; and be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 9, extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
H. L. O'NEILL,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Chas. Brovec, L. U. No. 66

Whereas it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our Beloved Brother Chas. Brovec, who departed this life July 14, 1922, while performing his duty as an engineer for the Houston Light and Power Company. Death was caused by oil switch explosion; and

Whereas Local Union No. 66 has lost a loyal and true member, faithful to his company and to his fellow man, and to his union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 66 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official journal, and one copy be sent to the bereaved family, also a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union.

J. E. BERRY,
J. A. STONE,
F. J. FEYERER,
Resolution Committee.

Bro. Andrew Kratt, L. U. No. 110

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved Bro. Andrew Kratt; and

Whereas in his untimely taking away, Local No. 110 has lost an esteemed and worthy brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and extend to his bereaved relatives our deepest sympathy in this their hour of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes; that a copy be sent to the bereaved relatives and a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

L. P. KELLY.

Bro. Albert Wachenschwanz, L. U. No. 88

Green be his memory in the Union's heart,
He loved so well through all his true life's span;

Bless'd be his rest who acted well his part,
Who honor'd God in doing good to man.

Resolutions of respect in memory of Bro. Albert Wachenschwanz, who died May 10, 1922:

Once again the Supreme Ruler of the universe hath summoned, through death, a brother member from the labors of this, our earthly union to the beautiful union in the New Jerusalem. He has completed his labors and faithfully worked with his fellow members. He has relieved the cries of the distressed, and staunchly upheld our standard in ministering at the bedside of the sick. As a recompense for his labors under the banner of unionism, he has received the plaudit: "well done," from the Great Father of us all.

Whereas the all-wise and merciful Father has called our beloved and respected brother home; and he having been a true and faithful member of our great organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 88 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in testimony of our loss, tenders to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in this deep affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that suitable record be made in the minutes of our union.

J. V. BROOKS,
W. L. JAKES,
CHAS. B. MADDOX,
Committee.

Bro. P. F. Young, L. U. No. 1047

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the earthly abode and from our midst our well beloved brother, P. F. Young; and

Whereas in his lifetime we have recognized him as a loyal and true brother and friend, an honest and upright man, a good citizen, patriotic and devoted alike to the welfare of his country and his duties as a kind brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Local Union No. 1047, do hereby express our unfeigned sorrow and regrets over this unexpected and untimely separation and we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy, and that this resolution be spread on the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and one to the general office.

H. T. DENSMORE,
Financial Secretary.

Bro. Bruce Austin, L. U. No. 39

Whereas on Friday, the 14th of July, 1922, our Heavenly Father in His infinite mercy and wisdom deemed it wise to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Bruce Austin.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 39, I. B. E. W., express to our late brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of trial, and pray our Heavenly Father to comfort, bless, guide and direct them. We mourn the loss of a true friend, a diligent workman and a brother.

We cannot tell who next may fall
Beneath Thy chastening rod,
One must be first, so let us all
Prepare to meet our God.

Be it further
Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; a copy to our official journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minute book of this local union.

PATRICK CAMPBELL,
H. RECTOR,
A. M. NICHOLS,
Local Union No. 39.

Bro. M. A. Murphy, L. U. No. 122

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, M. A. Murphy, while the future seemed to hold so much that he could accomplish for himself, his wife and his fellowmen; and

Whereas we feel deeply grieved that we are deprived of a member whom we could trust for sincere advice and cooperation in anything which he considered would be for the benefit of his fellow workers; and

Whereas his ability in arguments and negotiations had been recognized by the International and he had been appointed organizer for the I. B. E. W. and he had accomplished much of benefit for the organization; and

Whereas he had the tact and ability to handle matters so that he was popular both with the employer and the employee; and

Whereas he made friends of all those whom he met, and those who knew him best, loved him best and honored him most; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local No. 122 extend to the wife and brothers our sincerest sympathy in this hour of sorrow to us all.

D. F. GOGGANS,
H. EDMUNDSON,
GEO. D. RILEY,
Committee.

Bro. Victor Haltiwenger, L. U. No. 230

Resolution adopted by International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 230, at their regular meeting Monday, July 3, 1922, on the death of Bro. Victor Haltiwenger:

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Victor Haltiwenger; and

Whereas Local No. 230 has lost one of her true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to the journal of the Electrical Workers for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 230, and our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days in memory of our late brother, Victor Haltiwenger.

F. SHAPLAND,
Recording Secretary;
C. B. BAXTER,
JOHN GRANT.

Bro. Thomas Dykehouse, L. U. No. 608

Whereas there has been taken from our midst by sudden death, Bro. Thomas Dykehouse; and

Whereas Brother Dykehouse was a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 608, I. B. of E. W., and

Whereas his memory is cherished by those who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 608, I. B. of E. W., do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives in this their time of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our journal for publication.

T. J. O'BRIEN,
ORREN MILLER,
Committee.

To the Non-Unionist

There's a whole lot of fellows want helping
Who should really be helping themselves.

They've a face like an owl, with a No. 10 growl
If they're not getting on very well.

They want other people to raise them

Out of the industrial mire;

While capital scourges and slays them

And they raise their voices still higher.

Get out of the muck heap, you fellows

Get up and get into the fray;

Don't stand like an ass and let the chance pass,

The union is pointing the way.

Get into the local you laggards.

You'll meet fellows there tried and true;

Yes, these are the men that will help you,

And you will be helping them, too.

The fellow that mopes in the corner

Is a long time seeing the light.

So quit corner groping, get out in the open

And help union men win the fight.

The boys will be happy to meet you,

The boys will be ready to serve;

To give you a handshake and greet you,

Which is really more than you deserve.

So join in, you non-union laggards,

And clear the industrial air,

For while you stay out the boys in, no doubt,

Will have more to do than their share.

Get up and get out of the hollow

And join with the boys in the fray;

There's a definite road you must follow

And the union is pointing the way.

—Wm. Anderson.

Explanation

We desire to explain to the membership of the Brotherhood the attitude of Local 1025 in the general railroad strike. A large portion of the members of the local union are what are classed as high tension men, employed by the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.

There has been some misunderstanding between the high tension men and other electrical workers and through erroneous information imparted to the high tension men they were given to understand that they could obtain separate charter as well as separate agreement from the company. The result was after suspending work several non-union men who came out on strike returned to work. In addition there were four union men who were ordered to return for the purpose of obtaining information. At the proper time these men were withdrawn and the result of their activities influenced the non-union men to also suspend work and we assure all interested that we will remain out until the trouble terminates favorably to the workers.

E. H. WELLS,
President, L. U. No. 1025.
Cos Cob, Conn.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The above title to the average person signifies but little, but those who come in close touch with the membership have but little fault to find. The hard times struck some of the members, and the manner in which all cases that were reported were handled, is to the everlasting credit of Local Union No. 1, their officers and members. As times are improving conditions are boosting. Returns on loans are in evidence and this has a great tendency to increase the brotherly feeling that should exist in all such organizations. Being organized for mutual benefit and protection of its members, "Old No. 1" is carrying out the principles to a letter. The press secretary has every reason to be proud of one and all. The misfortunes of one member seems to be the concern of all. If any Local union of the Brotherhood is in trouble, and things seem to be running to sixes and sevens, it will do a great amount of good to visit No. 1 and get some pointers.

Some—not many—of the members seem to have a grouch, because the press secretary always has something to say about the ladies. I think they are jealous or too bashful to express their good feelings toward the fair sex. If any of them will request the assistance of the press secretary in their love affairs, they will find him a willing worker and need have no fear of him cutting them out.

The number of unemployed is decreasing very nicely, but there are enough members here to take care of this territory. The agreement with employers has undergone no changes. The officers are as one in support of the cause. I think it will be a long time before the press secretary will be entitled to make a kick.

With brotherly greetings to the membership of the I. B. E. W. and approval of the manner in which the officers of the Railroad Electrical Department are conducting things during these strenuous times, I am proud to sign myself,

Yours fraternally,
BALDY.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Several of the boys remarked about my long letters to the WORKER, but in passing I would like to say that's just what I want i.e. some interest being shown and if they continue, believe me it is not a question of having plenty of time to write, I'll take time for that; all I want to impress them

with is, this is their space and I am only their official mouthpiece.

Brother Franks made us a little talk about No. 888 and their trouble. I know full well that, besides being out on strike, to have to also put up a fight with an unscrupulous brotherhood of union men who are willing at this time to take advantage of them, when there is so much at stake, is more than I can fathom; over jurisdictional rights at that, when every truehearted union man should take it unto himself, as though this strike were his own, for God knows what it might mean if it is lost and what it will mean if it is won. Sorry, Brother Franks; just as sorry as we know how to be that some of those that we called brother had listened to the immoral talk that surely cannot be but paid chatter by a deliberate plan of Wall Street to forever break the back of organized labor. But you are going to win. I know you can't help but win, for you are in the right and though you are the first battalion to open fire, the whole world is looking on and there are others coming, all of the same kind, and bearing the banner of those of more sturdy quality and not diverted from the true purpose by jurisdictional rights at a time like this.

Now let me say this, though it is not a drop in the bucket as to what it ought to be, but I have failed to see a more true response to Brother Franks' talk than that shown by No. 2 in their true blue resolution of Friday, the 28th, when a little handful of men got up and showed where real brotherhood extended her hand under trying circumstances. Unfortunately in this case No. 2 has a clause in her by-laws whereby no money can be voted out of the treasury without three readings and all the brothers notified, but I want to say right here that a note was drawn up and signed, I believe by every man in that hall, to take \$100 out of one of our funds and immediately let No. 888 have it. They have been our friends and I know that we can say as much when it's all over, and I believe the brothers at large will absorb the note and replace the funds in the treasury without a murmur. If there are some whose eyes fall on this letter who do not approve of what that little band of men did, let me call you a piker and not a fit associate of the body you are a member of, and the sooner we're shed of you the better, for as I have said before, this is our fight and even though you may still be working, you are no more out of it than if you were walking the streets with the

railroad boys of our trade. They are on the firing line; you are only in training. If your blood quickened at patriotism just a few short months ago, and you ate fodder to feed the allies; the call came for funds and you bought Liberty Bonds when sins innumerable were covered with the Stars and Stripes, and you overlooked it to win, and you did your bit and was proud of it, now go home and try to work up a little quickening of the pulse over doing your bit in your own fight. We have won the other fight, and left ourselves in a bad shape. We don't dare stop here; so come on, brothers, all over the good old U. S. A., and put in with those of our own brotherhood that are out, and see our share over. What I hope No. 2 will really do at the next meeting, which is a special, for this purpose, will be to place an assessment on every man as long as the fight lasts.

Yours fraternally,

H. J. SOLLIDAY,
Press Correspondent.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know that we are still in existence, and Local No. 28 is fighting hard to hold conditions. We just recently failed in our efforts to pass through the city council an ordinance known as the Current Wage Bill, which, had it gone through, would have at least given us a chance to compete with non-union labor on city work. Brothers, we lost, but thank God we learned this much: that our Brother Bieretz was an able opponent to the other side, including some of the most prominent lawyers of Baltimore.

We are directing our attention now to our pending agreement, and thanks to our Labor Committee, so far we are holding our own.

The slump in the building trades in Baltimore is still on, and not much prospects of brightening up in the near future, so if any brothers are headed this way, I would advise them to retrace their steps.

With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK J. MEEDER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

The year just passed has taught many of us lessons which we will not, or at least we should not, forget. One which was driven home with emphasis was the truth of the age-old saying, "Money is Power;" another was the "Law of Supply and Demand."

By the time this appears in print we trust that the railroad and coal strikes will have been won by our brothers, the shopmen and the miners, and that they will have established beyond any chance of reversal, fair and equitable wages and general working conditions. The era of prosperity we have

been promised for so long a time may then come into being, and when it does we should all profit by our bitter experience of the past twelve months, and to paraphrase a much hackneyed war slogan "Save until it hurts" and then continue to endure the pain it entails for such a time at least until we have accumulated a war chest of sufficient size to make our enemies think twice before they attack us, and then decide not to do so.

Present indications point to healthy business conditions for at least two years, after which conditions will be largely a matter of conjecture, and it behooves us to "Make hay while the sunshines" and then store it away under our own control, and when the clouds begin to lower we need have no fear, for we will be in out of the wet.

The same forces which manufactured the business depression under which we have been, and to a great extent are still suffering, can bring about the same condition again if we allow them to do so. And if we fail to protect and fortify ourselves against such attacks while we have the opportunity we will have no one to blame but ourselves, and will deserve what we get.

If we could serve and save for patriotic reasons during the war—and we did—we can do so again should the occasion arise. It stands to reason that we can and should do it now to throw off the yoke and shackles of industrial autocracy.

A special writer in the "Public Ledger," which is the official mouthpiece of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, states in an article that taking as a base \$3 per day, the mine workers have lost over a hundred and some odd millions of dollars in wages through the strike, which amount would purchase a very large area of coal lands in this country and give them practically control of the coal industry. The United Mine Workers of America can doubtless furnish an answer to this statement, which would prove interesting reading to say the least. However, statistics show that there are about forty-two and one half billion dollars on deposit in the various banks and trust companies of this country and nearly all of this money, or at least 85 per cent of it, belongs to the working people, and the working people comprise 97 per cent of the population. Think it over.

"The law of supply and demand," of which we heard so much and read so much while wage reductions were being put over, is now beginning to operate to our benefit and it is only a question of a short time before we will be in a position to recover what was taken away from us. Bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters are already profiting by the changed conditions in their trades and as soon as the volume of work in our trade reaches a higher level, we will also profit.

Commencing with September and continuing throughout the winter months a series of lectures on electrical subjects in general, and on shop and job practice and plan read-

ing in particular, will be delivered at our Home Electrical Mechanics Building, 1807 Spring Garden Street. These lectures are to be given under the auspices of our committee on education and information and the lecturers engaged are men of prominence in the field of electrical engineering and construction. In connection with these lectures classes are to be formed for those of our members who desire to fit themselves for positions as foremen. The dates on which the lectures will be given will be announced from time to time at the meetings of the Local, and it is hoped that our members will give the committee the encouragement its efforts deserve.

While we are speaking of encouragement, do not let us forget our baseball team, which has not lost a game this season and is still going strong. The manager is not saying much, but there are rumors afloat to the effect that he is trying to arrange a game between our team and the Athletics, to be played at our annual picnic, which is to be held during the month of August, and if Connie Mack agrees to play the game and does not work in a bunch of "ringers" we have no fear of the result.

Fraternally,

JAMES S. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Wish to inform the membership of the Brotherhood that this Local is still doing business and is now working under a closed shop agreement.

On January 20, 1921, the Building Trades went on strike against a reduction in wage of \$1 to 90 cents an hour. The membership of No. 103 reported at the strike headquarters daily for seven months, during which time the employers declared for the open shop and refused to meet committees to adjust the difficulty and hired a great many "creatures" to take our places. Conditions were so bad that a great many of the boys entered other business and quite a few got out the "baskets" and they certainly did clean up a lot of small work and repair jobs, that the contractors soon saw the effect of this campaign when they found that none of this work reached their shops.

About the first of June, 1922, Mayor Curley called a meeting of representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades unions, and after several conferences he paved the way for the settlement of the difficulty that dated back to January, 1921.

It is the consensus of opinion that if Mayor Curley had been holding office in 1919 and 1921 the policemen's strike and the building trades strike would have been averted.

On July 20, 1922, an agreement was entered into by the Electrical Contractors As-

sociation and this union. Some of the important features of the agreement are as follows:

Closed shop; wages for journeymen, \$1 per hour; helpers, 62½ cents per hour; Eight hour day; 44 hour week; one helper to every two journeymen. All work performed outside the regular hours to be paid at double rate.

The following officers were selected at the annual election in June: President, Frank L. Kelley; vice president, John J. Regan; treasurer, Theo Gould; financial secretary, John T. Fennell; recording secretary, Frank R. Sheehan; press secretary, Geo. E. Capelle. Trustees; J. T. Kilroe, R. F. Marginot and Edward C. Carroll. Business Agent, John F. Queeney.

Executive Board—John J. Regan, chairman; R. F. Marginot, W. H. Birmingham, J. W. Barton, S. W. Parker, E. C. Carroll, J. T. Kilroe, F. R. Sheehan, G. E. Capelle.

Examination Board—Geo. E. Capelle, chairman; H. H. Wilkie, E. C. Carroll, F. R. Sheehan, J. J. Regan.

Wish to announce the removal of our offices to Rooms 301 and 302, 196 Hanover Street, Boston, where the office of the financial secretary is located. Executive board meets every Monday evening at the above address. The regular meeting is held every Wednesday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington Street, Boston.

Fraternally yours,

"MAJOR" CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

For many moons we have had nothing to say in these columns but "Them days is gone forever." We intend to swap gossip with you in the next twelve issues, provided C. P. will give us the space in his well known periodical.

Most of our well known brothers have recovered from the fits of excruciating agony which attended adoption of the insurance scheme. Take it from one who knows—"them sure was the stormy days and nights." Bill Lehman, our popular past president, had "beaucoup" gavel exercise trying to hold 'em down. Rising up on their hind legs they frothed at the mouth until it stood out on their vests like meringue on a home-made lemon pie. Smoky, sulphurous comment in rose-tinted clouds hovered about the ceiling, changing the once brushed-brass finish of the fixtures of our new Labor Temple to that of antique bronze. Bill, who at the opening of the meeting, had so confidently relied upon the membership upholding the dignity of the chair, swayed groggily on sagging knees as he mopped a fevered brow following the closing exercises. Offhand you would have concluded that none of the brothers affected expected to live any less years than old John Methuselah.

And, as for dying, that was as remote as a kind word from the National Chamber of Commerce. Shortly after, however, reports of a prompt settlement of several claims came in and the agitation died out.

In our recent election most of our hardy perennials were reelected, except Bro. Bill Lehman, who, owing to an extended job on the upper Clackamas power project under development by the P. R. L. & P. Co., was unable to accept renomination. Bros. Atkins, Brawley, Kirkland, Bates and Nordin, whose names are familiar to many of the Brotherhood, were reelected.

The railroad strike, while only in its early stages at this writing, appears to be entirely successful. The morale of the striking brothers is excellent despite the combined efforts of the Labor Board, Railway Managers' Association and enemy press to stop it. The actions and statements of the Labor Board regarding the shop crafts are certainly disgustingly plain as to Hooper's affiliations, in comparison with the feeble retaliatory efforts made when the "Pennsy" virtually told them to go to h—-! If the American people as a nation—quite irrespective of their sympathies for or against organized labor—permit arbitrary actions similar to that of this body to go unchallenged, they had best sadly kiss the chaste brow of sweet Liberty a fond farewell; for she will soon be sold down the river.

Shades of the hard boiled brothers who heaved the tea caddies into Boston Harbor—What? O, what would the Labor Board have said about them? Would it have been, "Their acts shall rise to haunt them," as was prophesied of the words of our sturdy but harassed Brother Jewell?

And that there feller Revere—why they'd have crowned Paul with his own tin lantern and dragged him by the stirrup until his "tummy" had so many hoof prints in it he'd have expired from an excess of symbolic good luck. Well, never mind, kids, some day when you have to apply at the city hall for a permit to let the canary bird take a bath all of these things shall be beholden unto ye.

And now comes Warren G. joshing the hometown boys; he solemnly states that the right to bargain collectively is conceded, but that group domination will not be tolerated. Does Warren say this as a solemn warning to the American Legion which seeks a bonus for the boys? Could it be that he is wagging a reproving, parental finger at the National Chamber of Commerce, Railway Managers' Association, et al? Surely, he referreth not unto the well known Republican political party.

Well, fellows, think it over. If you have not already done so, go down and register as a voter. Let us follow up the advice of our central organizations and vote where it will do the most good. It's the only way we can show 'em where the bear slept in the buckwheat. Revolutions, besides be-

ing so dern messy, are not always successful.

MERLE DECARR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Editor:

This is the first time I have requested a few lines in the JOURNAL. Local No. 140 appointed me on a committee to investigate a cooperative bank, so we could invest our surplus and deposit what we needed for working capital. The nearest cooperative bank to our city is the Producers' and Consumers' Bank of Philadelphia. We decided to purchase 30 shares of stock and over twenty out of fifty members have purchased an average of ten shares each. I believe all locals should put their money in cooperative banks. There isn't any doubt in my mind that the Bankers' Association of this country brought on these hard times and they are to blame for the open shop propaganda in the United States.

Andrew J. Frame, a banker, in an article in "Bankers and Financiers," of recent date, published in New York, and circulating in practically all English-speaking banking circles of the world, said:

"Labor unions are to blame for everything that is wrong and we must be free from bondage from labor unions, for high cost of transportation, for fuel, and that is the reason the farmers are burning corn instead of coal."

Of course, he don't state the fact that under Government control the railroads cleaned up eleven million dollars per month for the last twelve months. He doesn't state the fact that coal operators increased their capital stock as high as four hundred per cent. This left the railroads in such an excellent condition that the locomotive works in this city employed from five to seven thousand employees and the largest number of men employed since it was returned to private ownership averaged about four hundred employees. He finally ends up by saying that we are drones, and drones must not eat what the industrious bees make.

Now let us get down to the point again. Any ignorant fool can become an owner of a bank, but it takes a wise man to do a mechanic's work. I believe we let those banker drones run our affairs long enough.

Professor Scott of Wisconsin University in his book, "Revised on Banking and Finance," tells us credit is labor; without labor there isn't any credit.

Mr. Treco, the financial secretary of the United States Banking and Credit Association, tells us labor is 96 per cent credit and not a thing would move without labor. If that is the case, kindly ask every local to withdraw their money from the drones' bank, and kindly put in their own bank,

and then we won't have those parasites on our backs any more. It is us who are rich, and we should not let those bankers control what we make.

The sooner the workers get wise to these facts, the sooner will we be free. This grand old world is not made for the private bankers, but for the many people.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN DECORAH.

L. U. NO. 162, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Well, boys, I expect you are wondering what has happened to No. 162, so I thought I would give you a little dope. We are, as a great many of you know, a railroad local with practically all of our membership employed by the Kansas City Terminal R. R. Co.

On the first day of July we answered the strike call to a man, or 100 per cent, and took the other electrical workers who did not carry cards off the job with us. In addition to all of our boys coming out all other railroad electricians at this point came out as well, whether they were organized or not. But now comes the worst of it, one of No. 162's men went back and went to scabbing. However, he wasn't there long before we showed him his mistake and again have him with us and he isn't going back.

Of course, the railroads got some so-called electrical workers on the job, but they don't know a fuse from an oil switch, or a transformer from a battery. They are really doing us more good than harm. Nevertheless we managed to pull some of them off, and this is what one who was working as a helper told us. He said he didn't know anything at all about the game and the man he was helping, who was supposed to be a journeyman, knew less than he. Another, who was supposed to be a college graduate, said he had had about two years in school and understood D. C. and batteries, but knew nothing about A. C., nevertheless he claimed to be a journeyman.

So you see, brothers, what kind they are getting for electricians, and the same holds true for the other crafts.

We, of course, are getting these skunks off the job as fast as we can. Sometimes they do get a "rat" who knows something, and anyway, it looks bad to see a gang in the yards when the strike is on, because the dear public has no way of knowing whether these scabies can do anything or not and according to the much-read and sworn-by press, they are all competent men.

We have this strike won right now and the railroads know it, but they are too stubborn to admit it. It won't be long before they will have to because their equipment and service is only about 50 per cent normal and the "Big 4 Brotherhoods" will

soon refuse to operate this "B. O." stock because they are endangering their lives. So, boys, we are out to win and won't go back until we do.

Here's success to all.

J. V. SIBLEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 181, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

Will you please let me occupy a little valuable space in the WORKER to file a good legitimate kick in behalf of Local No. 181, of Utica, N. Y.?

In the July WORKER there is quite a bit of literature under "Cooperative News," and I figure it is very good, but I can't see how it can come about if one Local won't cooperate with another, as I have found out they do not since I have been recording secretary.

I have written to eight different Locals asking for information in regard to a license or city ordinance for wireman, as Local No. 181 was figuring on getting one in effect to stop these would-be's through such a course, as it is bound to disrupt the journeyman rate in time if these incompetents, minors, and school boys are allowed to practice, just to find out for themselves if they can get by the Underwriters' inspectors, also get in the business.

I wish to take a rap at the Underwriter inspectors, as I figure they encourage these birds very much by explaining how it should be done, also giving them prints. Of course, we can't expect anything else from some of the eagle eyes, as I get it that one in our district at present has a touch of that "rat malaria." It surely cuts when a thing like that comes along and states he won't issue a permit until you made changes that are not in the book. I guess that comes indirect as a rap from the insurance companies. They must have been tipped off that the I. B. E. W. has wedged in on them through insuring the members.

Out of the eight Locals I wrote for information I received only one reply or recognition of my request. So, brothers, if the Local of which you are a member has any dope on a wireman's license or a city ordinance that keeps these "would-be's" where they belong, I wish you would get busy and forward same to Local No. 181, and I'll assure that you will get plenty of thanks if that is what we are looking for.

Local No. 181 is negotiating an agreement with the contractors just at present and hopes to hold old conditions or better them.

Work has been fair in Utica but at present is a little slack.

The linemen are still battling the Gas and Electric Company and it looks like one to the finish, but if the big corporations don't pull it before our beloved Governor Miller's term expires they never will, as he is very heavy for them to get all they can while he is the Czar.

Well, brothers, I guess I have hammered and rapped enough for one time.

Whatever you do, don't forget, when you have read the WORKER, that Local No. 181 is looking for some information, and try to give us relief.

Thanking you in advance and wishing all the brothers good luck and success, I am

Fraternally yours,

F. A. S.

Recording Secretary No. 181

P. S.—Would like to hear from No. 18 as I heard they had some very good stuff in that line and are trying to have it enacted.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

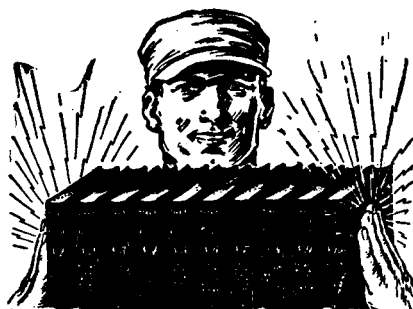
Editor:

Local Union No. 193 has no press secretary at present, but expects to elect one at our next meeting. No doubt he will be on hand with some news each month. I will try and write some this time as the members wish to inform the traveling brother regarding the Local Union meal ticket, which I will touch on later. I want to say this town is all cut up just now and has been for some time and will be a while longer. We are trying to make a pretty city out of this old town, but a stranger would hardly think that if he happened down town. He would perhaps think that trouble is expected and we were digging ourselves in for a stand. There are all kinds of trenches—zigzag, crossways, lengthwise, and holes; some small, some large, some deep; in fact, all kinds of man holes, pole holes, vaults for transformers as well as other holes. They are placing conduits for light wires. This is all being done before the new pavement is put in. One would think looking down the street that all the companies were digging up the street at the same time. This makes a lot of work for the laborers and it makes some work for the linemen. All corner poles must be moved and a number of lamp posts, too. Moving poles is just for the time being, for when the pavement is down the light company, as well as the city, expect to pull in their cables, and all poles should come down. This covers all uptown.

The light company has on a few new men. The city has had on quite a bunch for nearly a year, extending their power and service wires and a short high line of five or six miles. The city has quite a lot of work yet to do, but there has been some talk of cutting the force to reduce the daily expense. They have been installing about 200 meters each month for quite a while, most of these being cut over jobs (people changing from the light company to the city plant) notwithstanding that the light company cut their rates to meet the city's rate. It would perhaps be a good thing if all the light company's customers would go over to the city, as that company does not want any union men working for them. They work their help

nine hours per day and pay 10 and 15 cents less per hour than the city. The difference is that the light company is non-union except one meter setter who still holds a card in Local Union No. 193.

The city job is 100 per cent union. The Local took a streak in organizing and requested the right to open their charter which was granted. At the first meeting we took in twelve new members and many more are expected. The committee reports that they cannot do anything among the light company's men. They should get about 25 or 30 there, but they are all timid boys, and the joke of it is they are working for ex-brothers—one a city foreman, one



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a superintendent. They have such good jobs—these two ex-brothers—that they cannot remember any part of the oath they took when they became members of the Brotherhood. They are keeping their minds fixed on that one great job they have and sure expect to be on it until the end of time. These ex-brothers are taking all the precautions they can in taking on new men. No union men are wanted. They do too much talking, which would start some of their own to thinking, and that must not be! Perhaps that is a very good policy, as these men are in a great degree just like those in our cemeteries (satisfied) and should not be disturbed.

At the last meeting of the Local it was decided that a change in the Local Union pie card should be made. It was brought out that it was too easy for travelers; in fact, so easy that many came and stopped over on the pie card and went their way and no one knew that they were in town until the bills came to the Local for payment. Now it is so arranged that they must report at the city light plant and get a permit before taking in the pie card. This is for the information of travelers who are in need of a meal and rest. Such travelers can always find some brother at the city plant.

Fraternally,
F. C. HUSE,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Well, brothers, nothing new to write about, so I am putting the following letter in this month concerning the railway strike. If all city and State officials would take the strike into consideration, as this one has done, we would be better off:

"At the Mayor's office yesterday the following correspondence between Mr. J. P. Walker, superintendent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and Mayor Grace, relating to phases of the shopmen's strike situation, was given out as follows:

"Mr. Walker's letter of July 15, to Mayor Grace:

"Dear Sir: I have been for some time contending with the conditions at the union station and on the premises of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company arising out of the strike of the shopmen, and these conditions have reached the point and assumed the character which it is my duty to call to your attention and in the correction of which ask your cooperation.

"From time to time during the day there are gatherings of persons around the station and railroad premises, who interfere with the movements of the present employees of the company with threats of violence and other disturbing remarks, which render it impossible for me to conduct the business of the company as it should be conducted. The

present employees are put in fear and are working under the disadvantages that must necessarily arise from such conditions.

"Especially at night do these disturbances occur. Persons no longer in the employ of the company come in large numbers around the union station and railroad premises, interfering with passersby, keeping these places constantly in danger of outbreak and disturbance.

"It is impossible for me without the assistance of the police department of the city to preserve order at the union station and around the premises of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and the approaches thereto, and I am, therefore, asking that you will have placed a sufficient number of policemen at each and all of these places to preserve order and keep the peace.

"Yours respectfully,
"J. P. WALKER,
"Superintendent."

"The Mayor's answer to Mr. Walker:

"19th July, '22.

"Mr. J. P. Walker, superintendent, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Charleston, S. C.

"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge, formally, receipt of your letter of July 15, which was handed to me in person by you on that day.

"Immediately after our conversation when you handed me the letter, I took the matters complained of up with the chief of police, and later in the afternoon he and I called upon you at your office, where, confirming my statement to you at the time of your visit, I, as chief executive of the city, instructed him, as chief of police, in your presence, to take all reasonable means of preventing a violation of the law by any of the men on strike or their sympathizers.

"When on Sunday, the next day, you complained to me that there had been signs of disorder in the union station, and I felt from your tone that you did not think the police had been as vigilant as they might have been, I again took the situation up with the chief, and, as I understand, he has changed officers at the station for the purpose of creating a colder relationship between the new men and those who frequent that neighborhood, and in order to enable a better performance of duty.

"I also at once took up with the men on strike in a personal way the matter of avoiding any clashes.

"You know, and it was rather the basis of our conversation, that by and large I have always sympathized with the principle of union labor and its rights within the law, and that I was also in a personal way very close to the rank and file of the labor organizations, and among them, of course the men on strike; and it was our idea that I could in this way soften the crisis, at least locally, through which we are passing, and that they would in view of this, be far more restrained un-

der, let us say, mutually irritating circumstances, than if my sympathies had been otherwise.

"I have had several talks with these men, and I find them reasonable and amenable in all respects.

"I showed them your letter and told them frankly that you had in this letter put me on notice of conditions which might lead to a violation of law, and that it was my duty to see that the law was respected, and they have agreed to give all due and lawful consideration to my duties in the matter.

"They have put me, however, in a peculiarly exacting position because of what has been exacted of me; and, through a committee, which has had several conferences with me, they have pointed out that, inasmuch as I am asked to exert official diligence as against them in whatever transgressions they might be guilty of, I should also be willing to exert the same diligence as against, for the time being, what is their adversary—the railroad company.

"I really did not suppose that there could be as many repeated violations of the law, involving enormous risks of life and property, as they say the railroad company has been openly and defiantly practicing; and the fact is that, if I should undertake to enforce the observance of law in these multitudinous respects, I would have to put on a force of perhaps a thousand deputies.

"Mind you, I am not making the charge: they are. But they have given me references to city ordinances, State and federal statutes, and "Interstate Commerce Commission laws, rules and instructions for inspection and testing of locomotives and tenders and their appurtenances," which make, as they say, your violation of the law, a mass of complicated crimes and misdemeanors.

"Now I do not feel it is my duty to put the city to the enormous expense of policing the situation to the extent that they would have me do in bringing the company to justice—in fact, I do not like to act along these lines at all.

"There are some features, however, which trouble me in my conscience. The violation of some of these provisions that they have pointed out might lead at any moment, not merely to the destruction of property, but to great sacrifices of life; and it does not relieve me in my conscience to know that the company in that event might be held merely for damages. Criminal responsibility rests upon those responsible for these violations.

"I have no right in conscience to weigh the value of human lives, and to take extraordinary steps that would prevent non-union men from molestation, and at the same time refrain from taking even ordinary steps for preventing passengers and workmen from being slaughtered through criminal carelessness.

"I will therefore repeat to you what I said at the time, that I will use what I consider to be due diligence under all the facts and circumstances of the case, and, to a

large extent, leave it to you and the men to arrive at a settlement of your differences in whatever way you can.

"If, however, you insist upon the utmost diligence on my part against the transgressions of the men, then, under my oath, I would have to use the utmost diligence against the transgressions of the company.

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN P. GRACE,
Mayor."

J. J. BARRINEAU,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Sorry to hear that my letter for the July issue got in too late for publication.

I wish to say that we have elected some more new officers to fill the places of those who failed to attend to their Local Union's duties. Bro. T. T. Hatcher has been re-elected as treasurer in place of M. E. Walsh. Wm. Schoen, vice president, in place of F. O. Moyer. A. R. Hawkins, as foreman, in place of Karl Keller. B. E. Seyeter, as first inspector, in place of Henry Allen (not Henry Allen of Kansas). F. Smith, as second inspector, in place of Karl Keller.

I am grieved to say also at this late date that the members whose names follow have seen fit to break their obligations to this Local Union instead of doing it a year ago:

Karl Keller has been assessed, as also has E. Gezel, \$25 for non-appearance before the board, and an additional assessment of \$50 for remaining at work in an unfair shop, namely the Citizen's Electric Company.

As a press secretary I believe in giving all the news and if any brothers take exceptions to what I write, my most thankless job can easily be vacated. You see the way it is? If I can't get my conditions I am ready to strike. How's that, Henny? No industrial court laws can take away my freedom and I am not worried about Iowa. H. M. Harner does not worry me, either, as long as we have a real honest-to-goodness Governor. Boy, page the Hon. Gov. Kendall of Iowa, our men for re-election.

Now to go on "pressing." Bro. Geo. Lister is, or seems to be, getting fatter every day. Seems to me that people having their houses wired would profit by taking out ceiling insurance.

Bro. Theo. Koorman had a real picnic July 22. P. E.

Bro. G. S. Hobbs is most certainly raising hobbs with Des Moines contractors. Stay "witer" George, the seasons sure "arearin."

Bro. M. E. Walsh got his face in a local paper exposing him as a "champ" fisher with an awful lot of fish, but we didn't get any. Stingy, that's why I am giving him a write-up, for he is a very modest person.

Billy Schoen. Let's see, what did Billy do? And Harry Penny? Well, don't let it happen again.

Yes, Brother Norman is getting along fine; no bumps nor black eyes show up as yet, and the funniest part of it is, that his better half allows him to go out nights. That is more than I can say of some of the brothers who have been married for some time.

Bro. Harry Gunn, our president, cannot be easily passed up. He is some president. If he runs against Harding I will vote for him.

Yes, I come in for a little mention, also. I was called to act on a jury, as was Bro. Ray Jacobson, formerly of No. 347, who has his ticket in a railroad local, and Bro. Geo. Clark, blacksmith for the Great Western. Both of these boys are strikers. Think of that! And they must be bad, for they are honored by Judge Martin Wade with one of those wonderful injunctions, the same kind that will do most everything but stop a war. Well, we went to act, and our act only lasted about thirty minutes, for which we received the fabulous sum of three dollars—10 cents per minute. It has been a long time since I made such easy money; yes, ever since I quit shooting the gambling cubes. I had a suspicion that Ray was going to buy about three dollars worth of lead pipe. He had considerable plumbing to do. He ought to hoard up those three dollars and not get so reckless, being as he is out on strike. He should stay home and study the diploma he got from J. M. W.

I could say a whole lot about the coal strike and the railroad strike, but you know as much about it as I do.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. FROHNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

It will probably surprise some of the brothers to hear from No. 352 of Lansing, Mich., but we are going to let you know that we are still on the map. We have a good, clean local here, all of the brothers 100 per cent union men, and we are going to keep it that way. We have taken in quite a few new members lately and have given them all the "third degree," so we know they are all right.

The City Light & Power Company has been doing quite a bit of new work here this summer, consequently we have quite a few more members. Nearly all the men here now are old timers and needless to say are a good bunch of fellows—men who have been tried and stood the gaff. We are drawing 80 cents per hour here and double time for overtime four ways on the company's time. This is the linemen's scale. The inside men are drawing 85 cents per hour, eight hours constituting a day.

We had a very interesting meeting last meeting night and an unusually large attendance. It looked good to look over the hall and see so many of the old veterans present. At this meeting the following officers were installed: President, Lou Myers; vice president, V. L. Owens; financial secretary, Earl Crandall; recording secretary, W. E. Green; treasurer, C. J. Clark; first inspector, Chas. Parsons; second inspector, Wm. Swan; trustee, V. L. Owens.

Trusting this finds all the brothers working and drawing good "jack."

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. GREEN,

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

I will try to let the membership know that L. U. No. 443 is still alive.

Bro. C. H. Tippet got a bad fall and a broken hip and wrist, but is getting along as well as possible.

Bro. S. F. Stewart got mixed up with 600 volts and a telephone cable and got his arms badly burned, but is getting along nicely.

Now, brothers, there is something that I want the Brotherhood to give their attention to and that is the use of the expression, "Open Shop," as used by the corporations and money interests. The expression is used in so many different ways that it misleads the public, and only a good union man knows the meaning of the expression as organized labor understands it. Organized labor must get off of the use of the expression and use some other word or expression to designate what organized labor stands for. I would suggest that Union American Shop and Non-Union Shop be used. Then the general public will know where organized labor stands, and which is organized labor's side.

Now, brothers, again let me beg of you to go to the polls and vote for the candidates that are for, or at least fair, to organized labor.

With best wishes to the officers and members, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. A. WOODWORTH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

Just a line from far off Maine, serving as a self-introduction and advising any who may be interested that we read the JOURNAL and desire to become better acquainted with our metropolitan brothers to whatever extent its columns provide.

Acknowledgment that our initial appearance in print has been approved by the powers that guide the destiny of the JOURNAL will be greatly appreciated by all who are proud of membership in No. 567.

We have recently held our annual election of officers and unanimously express confidence in our selection.

The installation, conducted by past President Emery B. Walker, whose interpretation of the ritual was impressive and convincing, was enlivened by a smoker, appropriate remarks from officers, past and present, assuring even the most skeptical that loyalty to the local is a prime factor in its success.

Brother A. F. Eagles, who is somewhat of a politician, in addition to his activity in labor circles, has been recently elected president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, succeeding still another brother, Edwin S. Boulos, who declined to run again this year, owing to the press of other business, so we naturally feel we are gaining prominence in labor recognition, giving all due credit to the individual efforts of the brothers.

At present there is sufficient work to keep all members on full time, and we have taken occasion to locate some unfortunate stranger on temporary jobs. Consequently, we take pride in the fact that our local is undoubtedly in better shape than any in the building trades, in this section, and enjoying a period of what might be considered prosperity, considering conditions at present.

We are to hold a field day on August 5, our first in several years, and the boys are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the many surprises the committee has promised, with regrets expressed only by those who pretend to be hit hardest since the Volstead Act became history.

Hoping to have something of interest to report at some future date and to hear from any locals who may be interested.

Fraternally,

M. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 585, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

This is to inform you, as well as the entire membership, that J. A. Dennis, alias Jerry Dennis, ex-Pullman electrician, and still carrying card issued by L. U. No. 795, has been branded by us as a "scab" and a "rat." We trust that on receipt of this you will follow suit and pull his card.

Prior to July 1 he had most of us fooled, but now not only the electrical unions have his number, but the entire strikers' assembly here have it.

He is scabbing in the Texas and Pacific shops here, not only on the electricians but on all shop crafts where he can lend a filthy hand to keep the equipment going.

On Monday, July 3, he attended the strikers' general assembly and answered roll call and assured us he was out with us strong. On Monday night he was reported by pickets as carrying scabs into the T. and P. shops at 10 p. m. On Tuesday morning he appeared before the general assembly and made some talk, the substance of which was he denied the report and further stated that

he was right and would not scab or haul them either. Nevertheless, as soon as he got out of the hall he lost no time in reporting back to work. We have it from eyewitnesses that he is still "scabbing" on all crafts and defies our pickets to stop him. We also wish to report he has been furnished a gunman for a bodyguard who no doubt even sleeps with him. This "rat" is also reported as carrying a card in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, El Paso Lodge No. 152. We trust these brothers will see fit to throw him out also.

Fraternally yours,

J. R. SHAKLEE,
President.
E. K. RIDENOUR,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 791, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Some time ago I was forced by my inner feeling to say some very ugly things about some of our brother electrical workers who gave up their membership in the I. B. of E. W. for one reason or other. Some on account of the insurance, some on account of the \$6 assessment, and some because we were not called out on strike back in the year of 1921.

But, brothers, let me tell you now that these boys have stood up with us to a man, and came out on strike to obtain their rights. At this writing there are approximately 15 men working on the L. & N. R. R. that were working there before July 1, and out of the 15 two are electricians. All the boys seem to be getting three squares a day and enjoying themselves wonderfully.

Every other day we meet in Shawnee Park and have our roll call and then proceed with a ball game. The first game the Volts beat the Amperes 20 to 8; the second game went to the Volts, 16 to 7. The Amperes got revenge good and proper, the score was Volts 7, Amperes 19. The Amperes lineup was somewhat changed as Misbach (Jay Kirke), who had played in the outfield the two previous games with a chip basket, was in his regular place on first base. He struck out three times and the last time at bat, with three on, he knocked the ball almost in the river and got two bases on it. Brothers Weyler and Zeilman are our official umpires and managers. I guess this will be enough of this baseball.

I want to relate some of Gen. Coxey's pleading to the President. He urged the President not to be chief executive "of the banks, by the banks and for the banks."

Coxey, in a carefully prepared statement, asked the President to direct the Department of Justice to bring indictments against the invisible Government, including the Wall Street bankers, the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, former Treasurer Houston and members of the Federal Reserve Board for "conspiring to restrict loans and discounts."

He asked the President to urge Congress to pass a bill authorizing the issue of "legal tender" money for public improvements of all kinds; for the purchase of shipping vessels for use in the merchant marine; for a cash bonus for former service men and women; the rehabilitation of the railroads and the refund of outstanding treasury obligations.

During the course of his plea "Gen." Coxey probably spoke more frankly to President Harding than any man who has yet had a White House audience.

"Mr. President," said he, "less than a year ago you called conferences of the members of the American Bankers Association. As for you getting any practical suggestions or relief from these extractors and buccaneers you entertained at dinner, you might just as well have issued an invitation to the anti-saloon bootleggers' league to show you how to prevent future bootlegging. When you feed your favorite dog, Laddie Boy, with choice meats, think of the millions of starving children who kneel down, pray for and thank you to just give them a few crumbs from your sumptuous table; think of the parents of children in a land of plenty in Akron, in your home State, pleading for one day's work a week.

"Mr. President, when you are playing golf and taking your week-end outings on the Mayflower, just let your mind run over the suicides that have occurred since your inauguration, at the rate of one human being for each 25 minutes—20,000 per year. Such conditions are not natural in a land of plenty, but have been brought about by such invisible Government and a criminal conspiracy of the interests to deflate labor through making a drive to break up collective bargaining by destroying labor organizations, resulting in throwing 6,000,000 people out of work and starving them into submission. I know you have a kind heart; you know the needs of the masses; your life has been changed since you entered the White House. Your former associates and friends have been excluded. Men are pushed upon you by supposed friends; they get your confidence, use and abuse it, for their own selfish interests."

Part of the membership may have read this article, but I want the whole Brotherhood to read it, for I think it is fine.

In conclusion I want to tell a little story that I heard. It was told by the man that makes the Clown cigarettes—union made:

A couple of Englishmen went into a tavern, and in this tavern there were paintings hanging on the wall. One was of the King sitting on the throne; another a Cardinal in his robe; another was a lawyer; another was a soldier in his regimentals; another was a laborer with his tools, and under each were these words: Under the King, "I rule all;" under the Cardinal, "I praise you all;" under the lawyer, "I plead for you all;" under the soldier, "I fight

for you all," and under the laborer, "I pay for all."

I hope I will have some real news to tell you boys next month. Wishing the best of luck to the membership and the international officers, I am

Fraternally yours,

L. E. HAGAN.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK

Editor:

With the courage of a lion and a heart of steel, the railroad shopmen who suspended work on July 1, 1922, are entering their fifth week of the big strike, more determined than ever to stick to their leaders and see things through to a finish. Seeing a thing through requires a great deal of confidence, not only in yourself but also in the other fellow. The striking railroad shopman has confidence in himself to this extent, that he knows he cannot be replaced by some incompetent floater or professional strikebreaker. He knew that on July 1, and he suspended work. The "scabs"—those who remained at work—did not have confidence in themselves, in their ability to do the work properly and efficiently. They knew that on July 1, and they remained at work. Cowards, every one of them, admitting to themselves their incompetence to properly perform their duties, lacking the confidence to cast their lot with the majority, the inborn fear searing their souls, and the cowardly brand of "scab" eating its way into their vitals, they, the outcasts of men, shall cry out for forgiveness for the dastardly sin they have perpetrated, not only against their fellow-workers, but against their own people. The day of judgment shall be theirs, these sellers of souls for illgotten gold. Peace for them will be forever denied here on this earth. They sold their consciences when they failed to respond to the strike call. Retribution shall be theirs.

This lack of confidence is always found in the loser of a battle, whether it be a battle of wits, a battle of morals, a battle wherein physical prowess must be decided, or what not; lack of confidence will always be a detriment and will most surely result in rank failure and defeat. Where concerted action is involved, confidence in the other fellow is absolutely essential to bring about a victory. The railroad shopman has confidence in the other fellow. If he were lacking in this essential, his ranks would have been broken weeks ago. He knows this fight is not only his fight, but as much the other fellow's. The other fellow knows this, too, and the result is unity, firmly welded in a bond of brotherhood, which cannot be broken by human hands.

Minds that are molded by thoughts, clean thoughts, placed there through God's will, shall retain their shape in spite of the cruel propaganda brought to the eyes of the public through the columns of the press. No one knows better the condition of the railroad equipment than the railroad shopmen

themselves. The power of the press may be great, but the power of perception in the minds of the railroad shopmen is greater, a thousand times. Reports in the press of train schedules being normal are to be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. With the cancellation of hundreds of regular trains from the bulletins, embargoes reinstituted and priority again coming into effect, indications point clearly to a victory for the shopmen. Time is the only factor, and the longer drawn conflict will naturally result in greater deterioration of the rolling stock of the railroads in this country.

The prolongation of the settlement of the strike rests clearly upon the railway executives. They refused to meet representatives of the shopmen for the purpose of negotiating a settlement. The arrangement of this meeting was attempted by Chairman Hooper, of the Railroad Labor Board, who, after calling the Executive Council members of the Railway Employees' Department into session on July 11, 1922, reported on July 20, 1922, the absolute refusal of the Railway Executives to meet representatives of the railroad shopmen. This high-handed method of Czaristic rule is a disgrace to the American principles of government of the people, for the people, and by the people, as laid down by the American Constitution. The truth of this situation should be spread broadcast over this land and every other civilized and democratic country in the world. Such a condition should not exist where free people live, and such an abomination shall not be tolerated by the railroad shopmen of this country. The American people should rise up in protest against the action taken by the Railway Executives in their fight to strangle the efforts of organized labor, who are trying hard to make this country safe for democracy, and to rid the world of plutocracy.

There is plenty of food for thought for the railroad shopmen to digest, if they can. Let this one thought predominate in their minds, that if they weaken in this fight all that organized labor has won for them will be wiped out with one fell swoop. It will mean a return to old conditions, probably a ten or twelve-hour day and a measly pittance for their labor. This will mean the denial of happiness to their wives and little ones as well as themselves. It will mean the return to bondage and serfdom. This thought alone should react on our feelings to such an extent as to make us rise with a rejuvenation and a new spirit that will be unconquerable and relentless in this raging battle between a mental and physical force, and a capitalistic and greedy force. With the power of right that lies on the side of the railroad shopmen, victory is inevitable.

With every wish for a safe and successful conclusion of the strike of the railroad shopmen and best wishes to the officers and members of the Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. H. DE SANTO.

L. U. NO. 882, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

It is with deep regret that I find myself called upon to convey to the brothers through the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* the names of about seven ex-members who have remained on the job and are doing the work of members who are out trying to get proper working conditions and wages. They are men we have worked beside of for years, and to be thrown down at a time like this is to be regretted, but we will know in the future who are with us and will judge them accordingly.

Well, brothers, with the exception of these men, everything in New Orleans is out, about 95 per cent strong, and all brothers standing pat.

The following are the names of ex-members and their card numbers:

H. Martin, S. P. Shops, No. 453644.

C. W. Ahrens, I. C. R. R., No. 455656.

R. J. Williams, I. C. R. R., No. 755623.

W. R. Armstrong, I. C. R. R., No. 455689.

C. Paulson, I. C. R. R., Harahan, La., No. 455612.

H. Hoffman, I. C. R. R., No. 465868.

C. Weaver, I. C. R. R.; not a member.

As this is my first attempt to address the *JOURNAL* in my new capacity I hope it is satisfactory.

Fraternally yours,

E. L. STEPHENS,
Press Secretary.

Deep-sea crabs grow to a tremendous size along the coast of Alaska, many weighing 20 pounds each. Canneries are to be established there soon and clams and crabs will be put on the market. A great deal of the crab meat now being sold in cans in this country is imported from Japan and adorned with American labels.

SELL CONVICT-MADE BROOMS



The Broom Maker, official journal of the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, prints this advertisement for exploiters of prison labor that will hardly be appreciated by them: "Bardall Broom Manufacturing Company, Moundsville, W. Va.—Pay 70 cents per day for each convict employed. Secure free rent, heat, light and power.

"Frankfort Broom Company, Frankfort, Ky.—Same conditions as Bardall Company.

"Louisville Broom Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.—Employ convicts at Eddyville, Ky., prison. Pay \$1 per day for each convict employed. Secure rent, heat, light and power free.

"The Central Broom Company, Jefferson City, Mo."





MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

BY GEORGE W. WOOMER

JULY the first came and with it the greatest railroad strike ever witnessed in this country. Some 400,000 shop craft employees of all railroads in the United States laid down their tools in an effort to maintain a decent wage scale and reasonable working conditions. This is now July 31 and we find the ranks more solid than when the fight began and more determined to get an equitable settlement before going back to work.

We are more than pleased with the demonstration on this System, although it is not quite 100 per cent. When the time came for everybody to stand up and be counted, to be a man or a monkey, we found some who turned out to be monkeys, but we are glad to say there were thousands who showed the Penna Railroad and everybody else that they were men. The ranks are still increasing every day and we may be in the 100 per cent class before this fight is finished.

One thing that has been proven to many of our members since this fight began is that you cannot always trust the most active man in the Local. There have been repeated warnings about the class of men who will work their way into the confidence of the members and accept any office or any amount of work in the Local. Several of this type of spy have turned up since July first. Others have shown that they were not worthy of the trust imposed upon them as officers, for when the time came to really show how deep their unionism was, it was found that it only was as deep as the card in their pockets. Some of these were only yellow, but others showed the company stool virtues of trying to keep good union men at work. Wherever these conditions existed they can be traced to lack of interest in the Local's business which was displayed by the rank and file of the membership. One particular case we warned the members about over six months before the strike was called, however, the members only awoke to the fact after the individual showed himself a company stool by remaining on the job July first and trying to keep others there. That awakening will cost the members of that Local a great many things. It finds them practically all in bad standing in the I. O. All of these things come from the rank and file of the members failing to do their

part in looking after the business of the Local. You cannot all be officers, but you can be present at the meetings and see that the ones who are officers do their duty properly.

This strike has been the means of showing just what kind of an organization the B. R. S. of A. really is, and particularly many of their members on this road. As I have explained in previous letters the signalmen on the Penna went along with the Atterbury plan which the shop crafts have refused to recognize. To reward them for this display of loyalty(?) the Penna included in their schedule of regulations the classification of Telegraph and Signal Maintainer. They then changed the classification of all former T. & T. Maintainers to that of T. & S. Maintainers, also all Linemen to Signalmen, and Groundmen to Signalmen Helpers, or Assistant Signalmen. Along with the change of classification the supervisors have tried to force the T. & T. men into the B. R. S. of A. Of course that did not work except in a few cases. Now we find that where the T. & T. men have answered the call and are out trying to get decent working conditions, these same individuals who pose as union men are scabbing on them, performing the T. & T. work. That is not more than we expected from some of them at least. When this is all over the B. R. S. of A. will have a few things to answer for.

The National Committee is meeting August first to consider the proposals of the Administration for a settlement. This may result in a settlement and it may not. I feel sure it will have to contain one provision which all of the men now on strike are insisting upon, that is a settlement for all or none. The men on this System have the most to gain from this fight and therefore should be putting as much into it as any other System. The time required to get a satisfactory settlement for all roads depends upon how effective the strike is on this System, as we all know this outfit controls the policies of the Managers.

We have seen the attitude displayed by the Administration in this fight as well as that of the Miners which proves conclusively that their sympathies are not with the workers. This should make us double our efforts to change some of the faces in Washington this fall.

RAILWAYMEN CHALLENGE WALL STREET'S CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

BY FARMERS' NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Harding administration is running true to form as the agent of the war profiteers and the predatory un-American selfish financial interests which crushed the farmers by deflating prices of farm products so that farmers lost twenty billions of dollars during the past three years, through the reduction in prices they received for their products. The administration can't lay off pounding the farmers long enough to let them recover and, by the same token, keep on trying to smash first one branch of organized labor and then another, so that the people are getting awake to the situation. The wicked intent of the Cummins-Esch law, returning the railroads to the owners, with a subsidy, and creating the Railroad Labor Board, is emphasized in the strike called by several of the shop crafts.

The financial interests have nominated—the President has named—and the Senate has confirmed—railroad corporation lawyers and tools on the Interstate Commerce Commission until that body is now packed against the American people. As now constituted it is a useless body, as far as the American people are concerned. Had it any degree of courage whatever, it would have compelled the railroads to cease their criminal looting and waste under the Cummins-Esch law; and to inaugurate efficient methods of operation. The Wall Street gang, headed by Morgan, would not permit the President nor the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to be honest and efficient. This was all part of Wall Street's plan when they drove the Cummins-Esch law through Congress and got President Wilson to sign it. Because Wall Street knew that the farmers and consuming public would not stand for the needless increase in freight rates put into force to pay dividends on billions of dollars of watered stock and to afford the big financial interests hundreds of millions of graft a year through interlocking directorates, the Railroad Labor Board

was created by the Cummins-Esch law to reduce the wages of railroad employees below a decent standard of living. The Railroad Labor Board has fulfilled its function in attempting to kill off the shop crafts, whose members have struck because they refused to be made the victims of the unbridled greed of the big financiers. Mr. Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, has made a name for himself in denouncing the Railroad Labor Board for its subserviency to the financial interests and big bankers. As we write this letter it is not certain whether the Maintenance of Way men will join the shop crafts in the strike and whether the transportation group of railroad employees will also officially join. One fact, however, is clear, that the Railroad Labor Board for a full year permitted violation of the Cummins-Esch law by the railroads in contracting out repairs on equipment, but come down with cruel injustice upon the railway employees' organizations when they are fighting for their life, that is, for a living wage.

We sincerely hope farmers will appreciate and back the railway men's strike, because it is forced by the same financial interests which by their deflation policy robbed farmers of twenty billions of dollars during 1919, 1920 and 1921.

These striking railway men's organizations are in a very real sense fighting the battle of the farmers by challenging the right of the big bankers to reap where they have not sown. The widespread unemployment and wage cutting has broken the farmers' market and crushed them. Labor in America is the farmers' best market.

Farmers should remember that organized labor officially endorsed farmers' fight in Congress to secure legislation to stabilize the prices of farm products. By backing the railway men's strike to prevent a big wage cut, the farmers will help to preserve the only big market for farm products.

THEY DON'T ALL AGREE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Not all public officials agree with President Harding, as replies to his telegram to twenty-eight governors clearly show.

The President wired the governors saying he had invited the mine owners to open their mines, asking the governors to cooperate and assuring federal strength wherever needed.

Two governors sent back word that is worth listening to.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, sent the President a lengthy telegram explaining carefully his reasons for declining to agree to the President's program.

"The traditions of this State," said Governor Ritchie, "are those of a people who have settled such matters as these without the aid of bayonets and rifles. It is nearly 30 years since our militia has been used for a purpose of this kind."

Continuing his telegram the Governor said, "the presence of troops is often not the assurance of security, but the provocation of serious trouble."

Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, was equally emphatic:

"Your position is practically to use the power of the Government against the strik-

ers," he said in his telegram, "and in the enforcement of police regulations and the upholding of law the strikers will naturally have little confidence in the impartiality or fairness of soldiers or other agencies of force directed by a government which has taken a decided stand against them, however good the reason for such a stand may be."

Though not a direct response to the President's activities in the strike, the attitude taken by William Allen White (editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, at Emporia, Kansas) is a rebuke nevertheless to the policy of the Federal Government as well as to the government of Kansas, since there is no difference between those policies. The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations has ordered a resumption of mining and railroad activities.

Friends of the strikers in Kansas have been displaying placards bearing sympathetic messages. The attorney-general of the State has ruled that these placards violate the State and industrial and anti-syndicalism laws.

Upon learning of this, Editor White placed in the window of his newspaper office one of the placards expressing a 49 per cent sympathy for the striking railroad workers, saying that he would add 1 per cent each day the strike continued.

In his newspaper Mr. White explained his position in the following language:

"The order of the industrial court is an infamous infraction of the right of free press and free speech. Certainly it has not come to pass in this country that a man may not say what he thinks about an industrial controversy without disobeying the law.

"If the Government desires to make a test case, here it is."

These are emphatic words—words that show the drift of thoughtful opinion. They show that the whole nation is not for a rush of arms to enforce involuntary servitude. They show that there are officials and citizens who value American principles too much to see them wantonly thrust aside.

These are words of wisdom thrust opportunely into a rush of muddle-headedness.

HOW THREE BIG ROADS FLOUT PUBLIC SAFETY FOR SAKE OF PROFITS

BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS SERVICE

The Erie, Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads are controlled by Wall Street influences whose desire is to cut wages and increase dividends regardless of all other considerations.

The cheap labor policy for which these roads are holding out would mean decreased safety for the traveling public, and none of these roads can afford to relax efficiency of repair work. The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that during 1921 more than half of the locomotives on these roads were found defective. The detailed statistics are:

Erie—1,032 inspected; 579 defective; 56 per cent defective.

Pennsylvania—4,745 inspected; 2,749 defective; 58 per cent defective.

New York Central, East—893 inspected; 478 defective; 54 per cent defective.

New York Central, West—464 inspected; 287 defective; 62 per cent defective.

All locomotives reported as defective constitute violations by the railroads of the safety regulations provided by law. These regulations have been fought by the railroads and demanded by the workmen.

Such enforcement as is now obtained is the result of Government inspection. The fifty locomotive inspectors now on the job are not sufficient to cover the field.

More inspectors would reduce the accidents from which the public now suffers. But the railroads oppose more inspectors. The public-be-damned spirit still remains.

Compliance of railroads with the law would eliminate defective locomotives entirely. The number of defective locomotives operating at any one time on these three roads alone is therefore more than four thousand.

LINCOLN SAID:

Mr. Lincoln's words of wisdom are as filled with profound truth today as when they were uttered:

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed or fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government; it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors un-

less somebody else owning capital somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
THE CURRENT MONTH**

| L. U. | NUMBERS | | L. U. | NUMBERS | | L. U. | NUMBERS | |
|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 581971 | 582000 | 93 | 896132 | 896164 | 200 | 175393 | 175447 |
| 1 | 622753 | 622786 | 94 | 814267 | 814277 | 201 | 602925 | 602939 |
| 1 | 378443 | 378565 | 95 | 889189 | 889200 | 202 | 459473 | 459648 |
| 1 | 99751 | 100064 | 96 | 431192 | 431250 | 205 | 362892 | 362927 |
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| 15 | 810577 | 810583 | 107 | 392501 | 392522 | 220 | 550554 | 550591 |
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| 22 | 42751 | 42848 | 116 | 379157 | 379203 | 227 | 199822 | 616996 |
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| 27 | 453214 | 453236 | 120 | 634057 | 634096 | 231 | 905444 | 610738 |
| 28 | 509861 | 509967 | 122 | 361300 | 361435 | 232 | 610721 | 729029 |
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| 33 | 833101 | 833163 | 125 | 579001 | 579082 | 238 | 247345 | 247381 |
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| 47 | 598074 | 598089 | 146 | 223036 | 223096 | 263 | 48310 | 48326 |
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| L. U. | NUMBERS |
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| 153—659793 | |
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| 192—25261 | |
| 239—352513 | |
| 245—547105, 126 | |
| 288—328262-263 | |
| 307—248345 | |
| 316—150742-545 | |
| 410—312290, 294 | |
| 521—29844-29845 | |
| 684—610416-420 | |
| 774—472582-588 | |
| 795—730761-762, 373533-534, | |
| 536-538, 540-541, 544- | |
| 546, 548-550, 552- 555, | |
| 557-558, 562- 567, 569- | |
| 584, 587, 590-592, 594, | |
| 596-597, 600-612, 614, | |
| 626, 629-633, 636, 640, | |
| 642, 645-646, 649-650, | |
| 652-653, 655-656, 662- | |
| 669, 674-676, 678-685, | |
| 687-689, 694-698, 700, | |
| 706-707, 709-713, 715, | |
| 717-719, 722-733, 741, | |
| 743-745, 747-751, 755, | |
| 757-759, 762- 765, 768- | |
| 770, 772-779, 782, 784, | |
| 787-788, 790, 792, 794- | |
| 802, 806, 824, 826, 828- | |
| 830, 832, 834, 839, 845- | |
| 859, 861-864, 866- 873, | |
| 875-882, 884-891, 892- | |
| 894, 897, 899, 901-906, | |
| 909-912, 914-915, 917, | |
| 919, 921, 924-928, 931- | |
| 936, 939, 941, 944-953. | |

| L. U. | NUMBERS |
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| 956, 961-963, 966, 974, | |
| 978-988, 991-995, 997, | |
| 999, 374001, 066, 011- | |
| 016, 018, 020-021, 023, | |
| 044, 050, 052, 057, 061, | |
| 064, 067, 082, 091, | |
| 300301 - 303, 306 - 307, | |
| 310-312, 317-326, 333- | |
| 338, 342, 346-351, 357, | |
| 361-362, 368, 372, 374- | |
| 378, 380-384, 386-390, | |
| 394, 399-400, 402-405, | |
| 407, 410, 413, 415, 418, | |
| 421, 423, 426-427, 429- | |
| 430, 433, 437, 301172, | |
| 174-175, 177-178, 180- | |
| 181, 183-187, 190-191, | |
| 194, 196 | |
| 802—732106 | |
| 828—859307 | |
| 835—606200 | |
| 895—473285-277 | |
| 921—943276 | |
| 936—220710 | |
| 938—113358-360 | |
| 997—265379-380 | |
| 1139—624751 | |

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| 429—51317-51320 |
| 581—791617-626, 645-650 |
| 706—821803-810 |
| 750—519341-350 |
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RAILROADS ASK GOVERNMENT TO PASS UNSAFE EQUIPMENT DURING SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

(By International Labor News Service)

The Interstate Commerce Commission has received requests from railroad interests to relax enforcement of safety regulations during the strike of the railway shopmen.

The railroads want the United States Government to help them win the strike at the expense of the lives of the traveling public.

Even in normal times the railroads ignore the safety provisions laid down by law to such an extent that from 3,000 to 4,000 locomotives are ordered out of service every year by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If they conformed to the regulations of the I. C. C. none would be ordered out of service.

If the striking shopmen are forced to accept the arbitrary conditions laid down by the labor board and submit to lower wages, lower standards of work, and continued manipulation of repair contracts by

the banking interests which now control railway policies, it is a fact that the more highly skilled workmen will leave the railroads and seek other work.

The safety of the public will be endangered continuously as a result. Efficiency of railroad operation will suffer.

The time has passed when men can be bullied into efficiency. Skilled labor—and railway repair work is exceptionally skilled labor—must be paid decent wages to insure efficiency.

The railway shopmen are chiefly responsible for the safety of the traveling public. To impose upon them unbearable conditions and destroy their morale is to release a boomerang. Their strike is largely an effort to maintain their status as skilled workmen with responsibility for efficient service.

Mr. Norris. During the Wilson administration we on this side used to hurl epithets at you over on the other side. We said that the Democratic party of the House and the Senate was nothing but a rubber stamp, was moved around by the power in the White House at his will. I said it many times, and believed it, and I think yet it was true. But the rubber stamp is over here

now, it seems. There is a different boss. The people did not get relief, they only changed bosses, and the same instrumentalities and the same methods are being used now as before. No wonder the Congress is not in good standing before the people of America. A Republican rubber stamp is just as bad as a Democratic rubber stamp. —Congressional Record.

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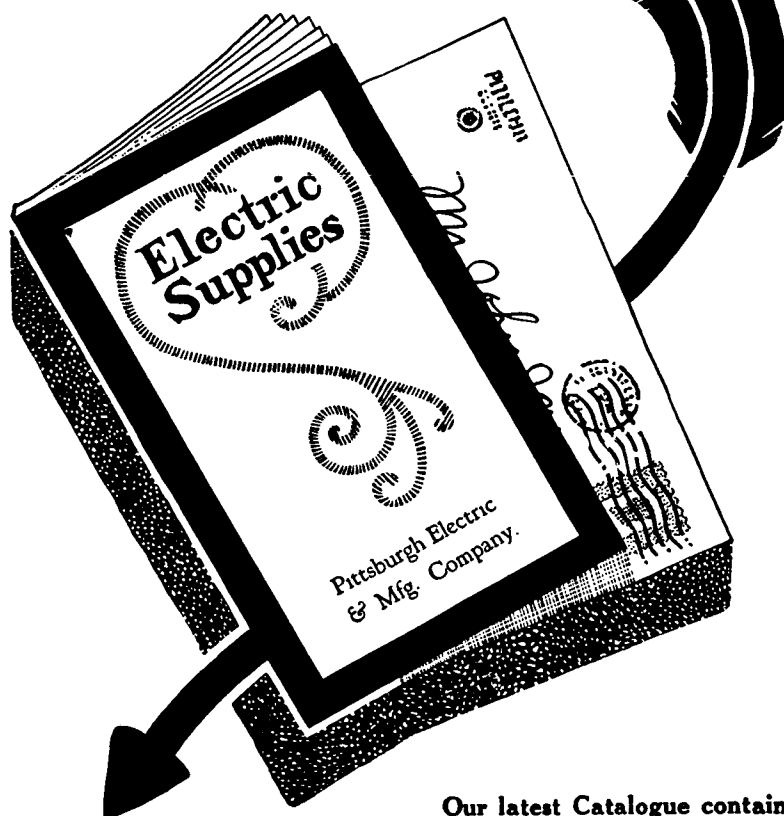
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